

### The World's Wheat Crop.

WE are indebted to the *New York Stockholder* for the summary we print below of the report of the World's Wheat Crop issued by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture. It cannot fail to be interesting to our readers and is well worthy of a careful perusal:

"One of the best estimates of the world's crop of wheat is made annually by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture. Usually the results of investigations are made known at the grain fair held in Vienna, but this year the report has been delayed in order that more care might be exercised in dealing with the returns collected and more accurate conclusions be arrived at. According to the estimates made by the authority named the prospects are for a crop of 2,467,801,000 bushels for 1894, against 2,279,000,000 bushels actual for 1893, an increase of, say, 188,000,000 bushels. The estimate made for the last-mentioned period is within 24,000,000 bushels of the actual figures now reported, a close computation. We have not the final results for each country for previous years, which have differed little from the forecasts, so use the latter in the following table showing the estimated crops since 1890:

WHEAT CROPS OF IMPORTING COUNTRIES.

Country.	1891. Bushels.	1892. Bushels.	1893. Bushels.	1894. Bushels.
Great Britain.....	77,016,000	65,000,000	56,750,000	60,995,000
France.....	232,360,000	300,000,000	283,764,000	354,625,000
Germany.....	86,254,000	102,000,000	90,795,000	102,132,000
Italy.....	126,802,000	112,000,000	122,012,000	120,228,000
Netherlands.....	3,713,000	5,600,000	6,384,000	6,241,000
Switzerland.....	4,042,000	8,500,000	4,539,000	7,376,000
Belgium.....	14,187,000	22,700,000	15,605,000	21,277,000
Denmark.....	3,713,000	3,400,000	4,256,000	4,539,000
Norway and Sweden.....	4,965,000	5,970,000	4,823,000	5,106,000
Spain.....	71,349,000	65,000,000	76,612,000	97,876,000
Portugal.....	8,252,000	6,100,000	5,675,000	9,078,000
Greece.....	5,675,000	3,970,000	4,255,000	3,404,000
Austria.....	41,133,000	51,650,000	45,400,000	45,400,000
Totals.....	679,471,000	749,890,000	720,870,000	838,277,000

WHEAT CROPS OF EXPORTING COUNTRIES.

Russia and Poland.....	181,790,000	247,000,000	342,965,000	365,136,000
Hungary.....	126,268,000	136,500,000	141,870,000	151,098,000
Roumania.....	53,074,000	58,400,000	46,818,000	51,066,000
Turkey.....	33,009,000	39,720,000	23,375,000	20,793,000
Bulgaria.....	40,023,000	51,000,000	31,977,000	31,207,000
Servia.....	7,915,000	11,350,000	8,512,000	9,929,000
United States.....	611,780,000	516,000,000	397,000,000	408,528,000
Canada.....	57,533,000	55,000,000	43,890,000	42,555,000
India.....	255,000,000	205,000,000	274,835,000	258,167,000
Rest of Asia.....	70,597,000	66,000,000	65,232,000	58,158,000
Africa.....	11,741,000	31,000,000	30,716,000	48,370,000
Australia.....	33,875,000	34,000,000	39,725,000	42,895,000
Chili, etc. }	47,256,000	53,000,000	76,612,000	24,114,000
Argentina }				117,508,000
Totals.....	1,559,891,000	1,503,970,000	1,534,807,000	1,629,524,000
Grand totals.....	2,239,362,000	2,253,860,000	2,255,677,000	2,469,801,000

From the above it seems probable that the world's wheat crop will be about 212,000,000 bushels larger this year than last, or 188,000,000 bushels larger comparing the 1894 estimate with the actual yield for 1893. The aggregate, 2,467,000,000 bushels, is 167,000,000 above the average of 2,280,000,000 for the past decade. Some of the changes in output are very conspicuous. France is credited with the large total of 354,000,000 bushels, or 71,000,000 bushels more than in 1893 and the largest amount for several years, if not the largest on record. Germany and Spain have each gained heavily over 1893, the former 12,000,000, the latter 21,000,000 bushels. Russia goes ahead of all its previous figures with 365,000,000 bushels, an increase of 18,000,000. The United States are set down for 408,000,000, a quantity which is about midway between the extreme estimates which have been made at home. There are other increases, but the one which will receive most consideration is that which comes from the Argentine Republic. Previous to this year the Hungarian Minister reported Argentine, Chili and the various other South American

republics under one head. Now Argentine has a line to itself. If we allow the amount allotted to Chili in 1894 to apply to 1893, namely, 24,000,000 bushels, which would leave 52,000,000 bushels for Argentine, we shall find that the latter has more than doubled her product, with 117,000,000 bushels.

In 1893 Argentine had a surplus for export of only 26,000,000 bushels, but now with 73,000,000 bushels she is placed next to Russia, this country, according to the estimates, having only 71,000,000 bushels to dispose of outside her own borders. Russia has 141,000,000 bushels to export or 44,000,000 bushels more than a year ago. The United States has the same for both years, but it is seen that the former country and Argentine will be able to sell 91,000,000 bushels more of wheat than they could in 1893. India loses in the size of its crop and its exportable surplus, so do Australia, Roumania, Servia and some Asiatic countries besides India, but there are enough gains to show that the world's requirements can be met, and met easily. The surpluses are figured out at 443,000,000 bushels, while the deficits are only 364,000,000 bushels, showing a net surplus of 79,000,000 bushels. It is well known that the exportable surplus of the United States was largely underestimated for

implements. Let the advice be not found wearisome. The wise farmer who has acted upon it will cheerfully submit to the oft repeated paragraph, for the sake of his less prudent brother, and the latter cannot justify his resentment to an old tale while he turns an indifferent ear to useful, disinterested counsel. Our contemporaries, therefore, are to be praised for their persistency in doing good, and we would add our own voice to the general chorus hoping it may reach some willing ear. All experience proves that cattle, sheep, horses, and in fact all live-stock on a farm require warm, comfortable quarters in winter in order to produce the best effects whether it be for dairy or butcher purposes. In the case of farm implements their life is greatly prolonged, and thereby money is saved to the farmer. Good winter quarters pay.

THE saying, with pigs, that all the breed is in the trough," would be very applicable when used with poultry, for it is very evident that as much depends on food, care and management as on a careful selection of suitable kinds. It very naturally follows that if you can succeed well with the common dunghill fowls, you can, most assuredly, do much better with improved breeds of all kinds will give better and quicker returns for good care than common or ordinary breeds will, while, with but common care, the lower grades will give the best returns, for they are accustomed to such treatment, and the higher or improved grades or breeds are not. If you do not happen to possess a flock of improved poultry, by all means become the fortunate possessor at once, or else put all the common dunghill cocks to the block, and in their places substitute improved ones, in the proportion of one cock to six hens, and thus commence an improved system of poultry management, for then you will find it a profitable undertaking, if otherwise properly conducted. Let me next take a peep at your hen house, and see if there has been any stint of whitewash. This great deodorizing and disinfecting agent should be applied, in the summer months, inside and outside of the house, and on the roost poles, about once a week, and oftener if necessity requires it. Give plenty of air and light in the summer, and restrict this to ventilation, light, and warmth in the winter.

A VERY cheap and warm temporary shelter for stock may be made by setting posts firmly in the ground and covering with a roof of poles or long rails. Over this lay a covering of straw or coarse hay. Cover this with a few poles or boards to hold the straw in position. Set other posts two feet outward from the first ones. Wire a few poles to each set, filling in the spaces with straw firmly crowded into position. By having a door at one side the result will be as warm a room as can be made from boards or straw in a barn basement. For shedding rain properly, make one side three or four feet higher than the other, or make it level, putting a load of straw on top in the form of a pyramid to shed the rain. While this and other forms of temporary shelter are cheap and require no direct outlay for material, yet rather than follow up their construction year after year a permanent structure of wood should be erected. This should be built in a substantial manner, making the foundations solid, and nailing each piece firmly in position. The roof should be not less than a quarter pitch, and, if possible, obtain all boards a year in advance that they may become properly seasoned. If convenient plane the surface of the boards to be exposed to the weather, and by giving them a coat of paint the general appearance of the premises is improved and the durability prolonged. Not infrequently a farmer who has a surplus of grain or coarse fodder can gain more money in feeding it on the farm than in selling it, thus needing additional room which is readily provided by temporary shelter.

1893. In fact, the figures given out, 70,000,000 bushels, look ridiculous against the outgo of the late fiscal year, which was nearly 163,000,000 bushels of wheat and wheat as flour.

THE growing of early lambs is a nice business when one is properly fitted up for it. It requires good, warm housing and a knowledge of some of the finer phases of feeding. The two items to aim at are, earliness and good weight, giving a variety of food and taking care not to undo your work by overfeeding. As soon as the lambs are in marketable condition rush them off without further delay, as a few days will often make such a change in the price as to reduce the profit to a loss.

THIS is the season of the year when our contemporaries that cater to the agricultural community and direct the farmer's step, fill their advice columns with wise suggestions as to the proper housing for the winter of stock and farm